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not to be encountered by the missionary, who, coming amongst a people whose religious and political ideas were so different from his own, he had to encounter and to overcome. He had to be regarded, as he was, as a reformer, denouncing everything; and in addition to all these difficulties, he had to contend with the natural selfishness, the natural unwillingness of man to submit himself to God. But armed as the preacher had been with the "sword of the spirit," he had triumphed; and he believed in time "God shall bring forth," and the Gentiles shall be brought in." A perfect and the Gentiles appreciation and detail of the results of missionary labours would be difficult to give. Two persons might give different accounts of the same mission, and in the same Land, one might visit the churches, schools, and preachers, native missionaries, and natives, which had been established with satisfaction; and another person might only see the heathen portion, and find nothing but a desolation; where, however, missionaries have laboured, they have never done so in vain. God is willing

and with all men should be saved; and where a mission had been established, a native ministry was sprung up. He had, however, yet more, than the march of Christianity, to be anxious about; confident it was advancing. He had never been sanguine as to the immediate success of missions, but always thought the labours of generations would eventually be successful; and one great reason why modern missions had not been so successful as was desired was, that there were not sufficient labourers for the wide error, and the great darkness, which, at its origin in the fervent desire to see the knowledge of the gospel, of one man doing the work which ought to be appointed amongst all. In Africa, by concentration, and not attempting to do too much, he had always been always attendant. At present there were desires to do all that it were desirable should be effected; but this want arose from the Christian Church not being sufficiently alive to the object.

the British colonies many raising up, Mr. B. then spoke of the inviolable mission of the several native Kafir missionaries, who were most active and enterprising men; and concluded with the nature of their doctrines, and the manner in which they had been taught and converted, that in Kafir-land their mission was a doctrine that could never be removed. The reverend gentleman then gave a detail of the conversion employed by the Kaffirs among their own people; and after speaking on one of the greatest objects met by the missionary in the prevalence of polygamy, concluded by stating that this was the greatest evil others was fast decreasing, and that as the Gospel progressed all such would be overturned.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. OAKES, in announcing a collection would now be made, would beg to remind those assembled and treasure in their minds the great and a more interesting amongst the negroes in the West Indies.

**Rev. S. WILKINSON:** After what had been said by previous speakers, it was unnecessary for him to say much more than to express his help offering his congratulations on the enormous attendance present; which evinced the strong feeling which prevailed towards missionary ob- jects throughout the world. It was known he con- sidered the best of human interest one fact had been evidenced "that it was wholly im- possible to advance the glory of God without blessing those benefiting ourselves." "In watering thou shalt increase thy seed, and thou shalt be blessed." But it would be no proper question to ask of ourselves, while we have been contributing or aiding in sending forth preachers of the Gospel, how many have been ourselves advancing? The answer has shown the prevalence of God's un- speakable blessing in the general peace we were enjoying throughout the world, and especially worthy of remark as being so manifestly true amongst all Christian Churches. He need only cite the lately held Evangelical alliance, and might particularly allude to the persistence of the aid which he referred to in this colony, and by God's blessing the signal results would yet follow. On the other hand, it could not be denied that most strag- gled and followed there because those who were presented nothing to encourage them. Many hundreds of thousands had been

who is the treasury of Christ, for the purpose of proving the safety of those principles which he has so long engaged in trying to disseminate. While it was to be regretted that such provocation was necessary to cause such results, let it be remembered that the blessed God to work by such means, and it was so will that such means he would work. Rather, therefore, let it be a source of rejoicing, and that the efforts to spread error, were by his blessed influence made to produce the truth which was diffused. One thing was certain, that shall triumph, and no weapons brought against him will ever avail. Let all present, therefore, be assured that the pressure in their minds the mighty truth they had been so long struggling with, in them in that manner which would ensure future exertions in the effort not only to save their own souls, but those of the thousands who are perishing. Mr. W. then moved that this meeting, with all the necessity of greater pecuniary efforts for the maintenance and advancement of the work in which the Society is engaged, at the same time be a source of joy and importance of connecting with every contributor to the missions, whether of money, influence, or time, unceasing prayer to Almighty God for his furthering blessing."

Mr. Masters Low Henry Byrnes, and Mr. Byrnes, respectively, amounting to 7s. 8d., 12s., and 19s. 6d. respectively. The first speaker felt assured that if the forthcoming meeting of 1847 were only inspired by the present one, a great result in favour of the missionary cause would be effected.

The Rev. S. SCHOLFIELD, in moving a resolution, which was briefly explained by L. LEWDALE, of Sydney, for the appointment of an office-bearer for the ensuing year, remarked, that not only had the various gentlemen filled with the spirit of benevolence, but also on them, discharged the duty of benevolence dependent on them, but had moreover contributed largely to the funds of the Society. Mr. S. stated he moved this resolution in consequence of the absence of the Rev John Tait, of the Presbyterian Church, who had promised to attend, and whose absence could only be attributed from the warm and lively interest he had displayed in missionary matters, to some other unavoidable cause.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. OAKES having vacated the chair, it was taken by the Rev. W. B. BOYCE, and a vote of thanks, moved by the Rev. N. TURNER, and seconded by the Rev. W. B. BOYCE, having been carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned. The Doxology had been sung, and a blessing given, separated.

The meeting lasted upwards of three hours.

STATUS ROBERTY.—On Sunday afternoon, the ex-storekeeper of the Female Factory, Mr. George Smythe, reported to the chief constable, that he had been informed by a Doxology had been sung, and a blessing given, separated.

the robbery, during the forenoon or that day, of between £120 and £130 in bank notes, from the drawer of a table in his private office in the Factory. Every possible exertion for the recovery of the missing property, and the discovery of the parties guilty of this extensive theft, were immediately used; but the

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forth to labour. A strange language would be acquired, a strange state of society to be dwellers among, and what prejudices had to be overcome. The missionary, who, coming amongst a people whose religion, social customs,—for the latter were linked to the former, he had to encounter and overcome; and who, being regarded, as it were, as a medical reformer, denounced the prevalent diseases, in addition to all these difficulties, he had to grapple with that greatest of all difficulties, the natural unwillingness of man to submit himself to the discipline of a new religion. The preacher had been with the "sword of the spirit" and triumphed; and he believed in time "God shall be honoured, and the fulness of the Gentiles brought to glory." The "highest level of enlightenment" and "detail of the life of the missionaries" would be difficult to describe. Two persons might give different accounts of the same land, for instance in Kafir Land, one might say that there were no chiefs, no preachers, native missionaries, no converts, while another might say that there were chiefs, which had been established with assistance, and another person might only see the heathen people, and not know of their abominations; where, however, missionaries had laboured, they have never done so in vain. (Cry to the world, p. 10.)

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